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Zampini

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(54) **SYSTEMS, METHODS AND APPARATUS FOR PROGRAMMABLE LIGHT FIXTURES**

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(2013.01); **F21V 23/003** (2013.01);
(Continued)

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2103/00; F21Y 2113/00; F21Y 2101/00;
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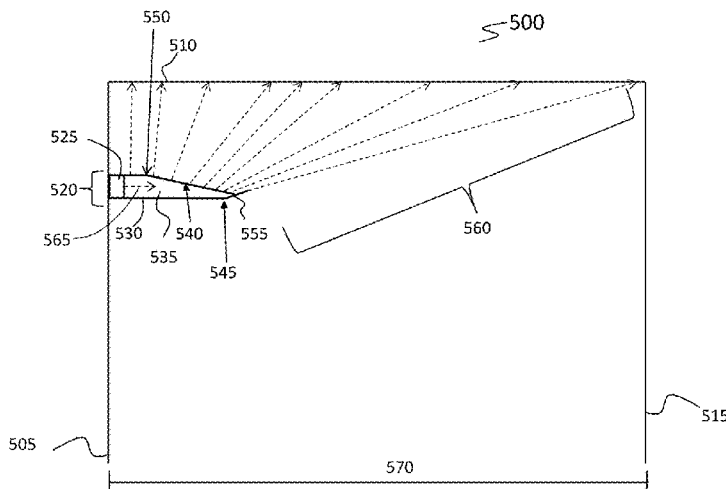
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

The present disclosure provides a light fixture attached to a wall or a ceiling to illuminate at least a portion of the ceiling. The light fixture can include a light source enclosed within the light fixture and configured to emanate light directionally away from the wall. The light fixture can include a protrusion. The protrusion can extend away from and below the light source. The protrusion can include a bent end that is bent upwards to direct light at a predetermined angle towards a ceiling. The light fixture can include an optic attached above the light source and extending above and externally towards the bent end of the protrusion. The optic can be configured to direct a portion of light towards the bent end.

20 Claims, 7 Drawing Sheets



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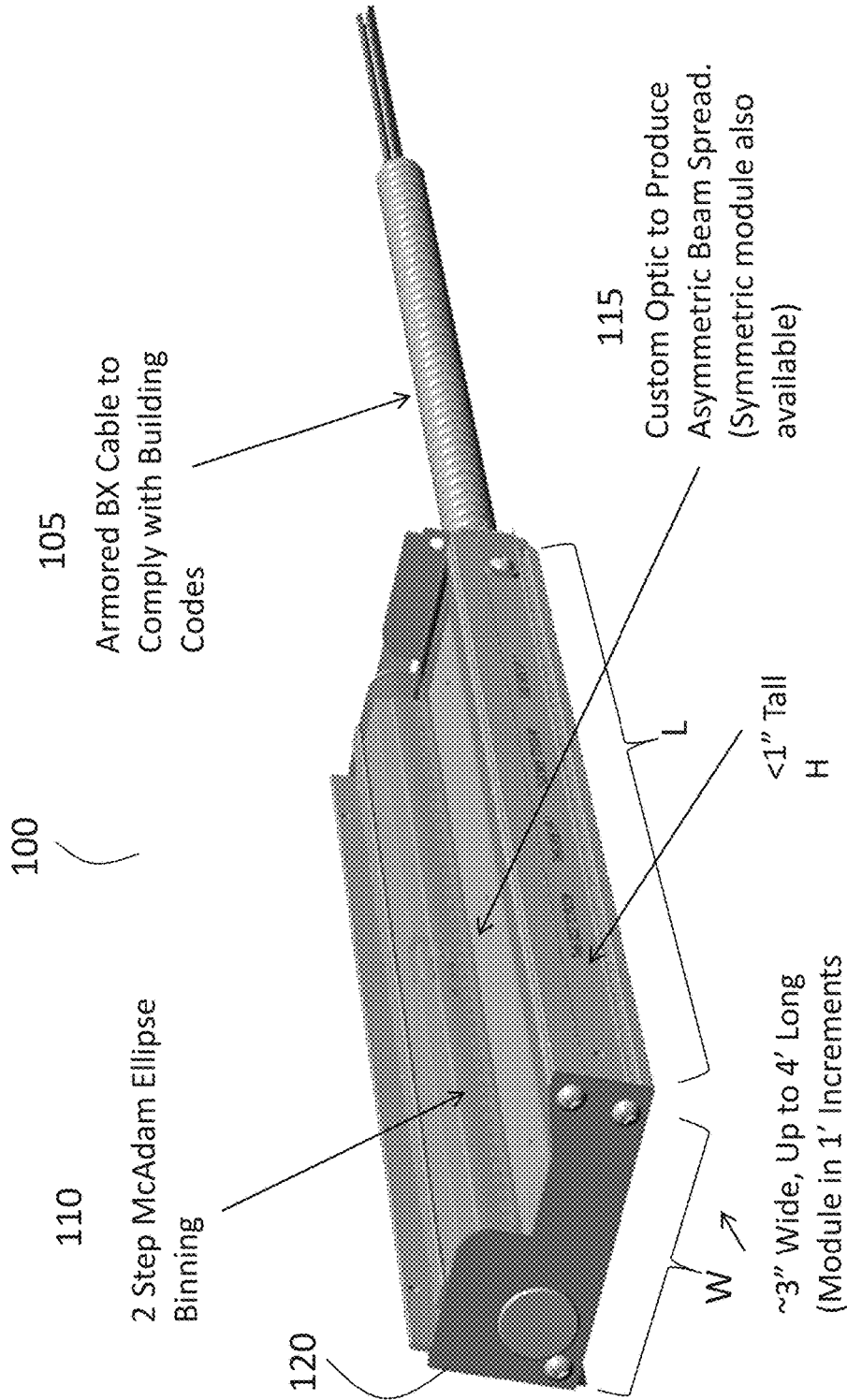


Fig. 1

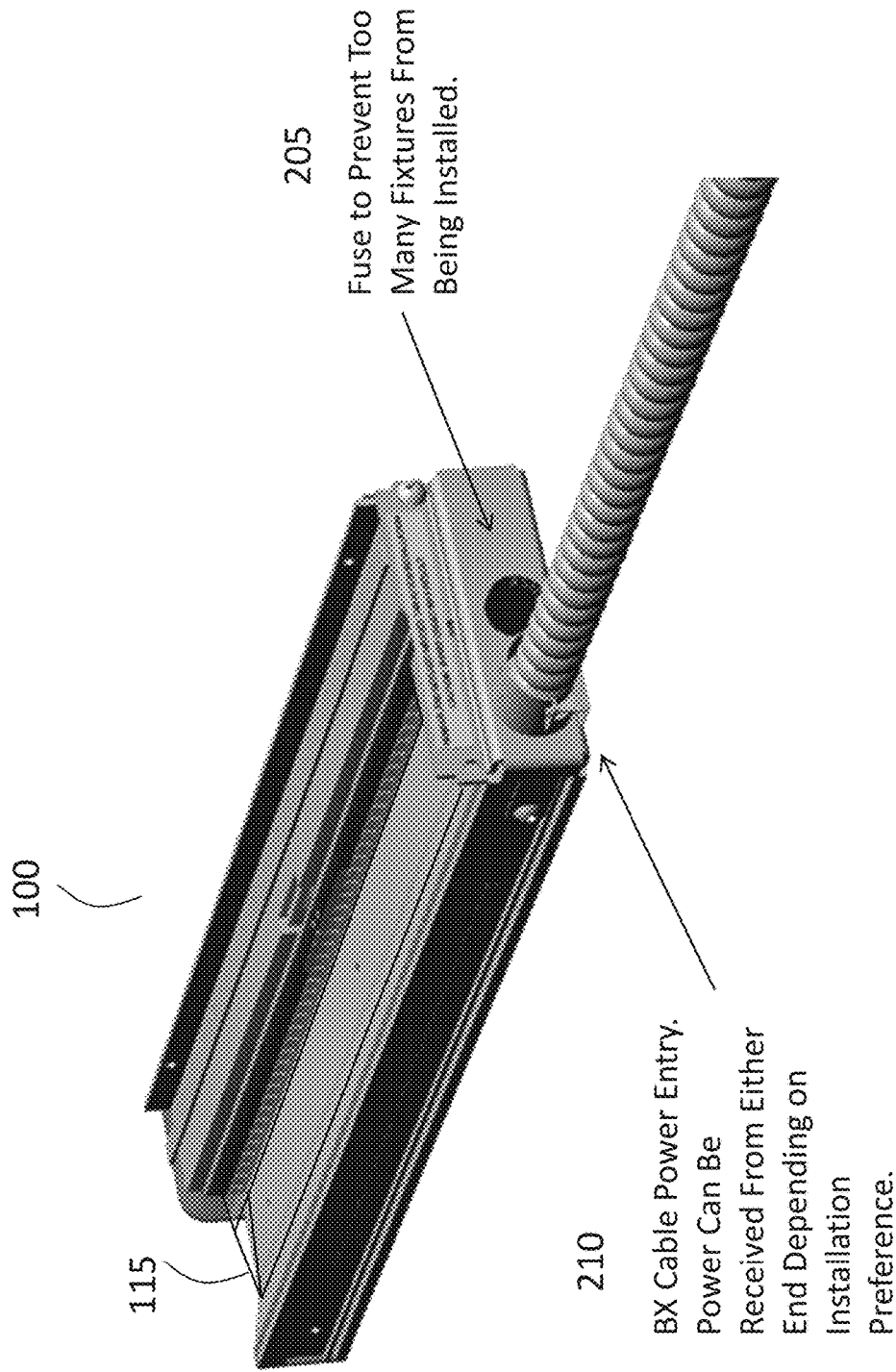


Fig. 2

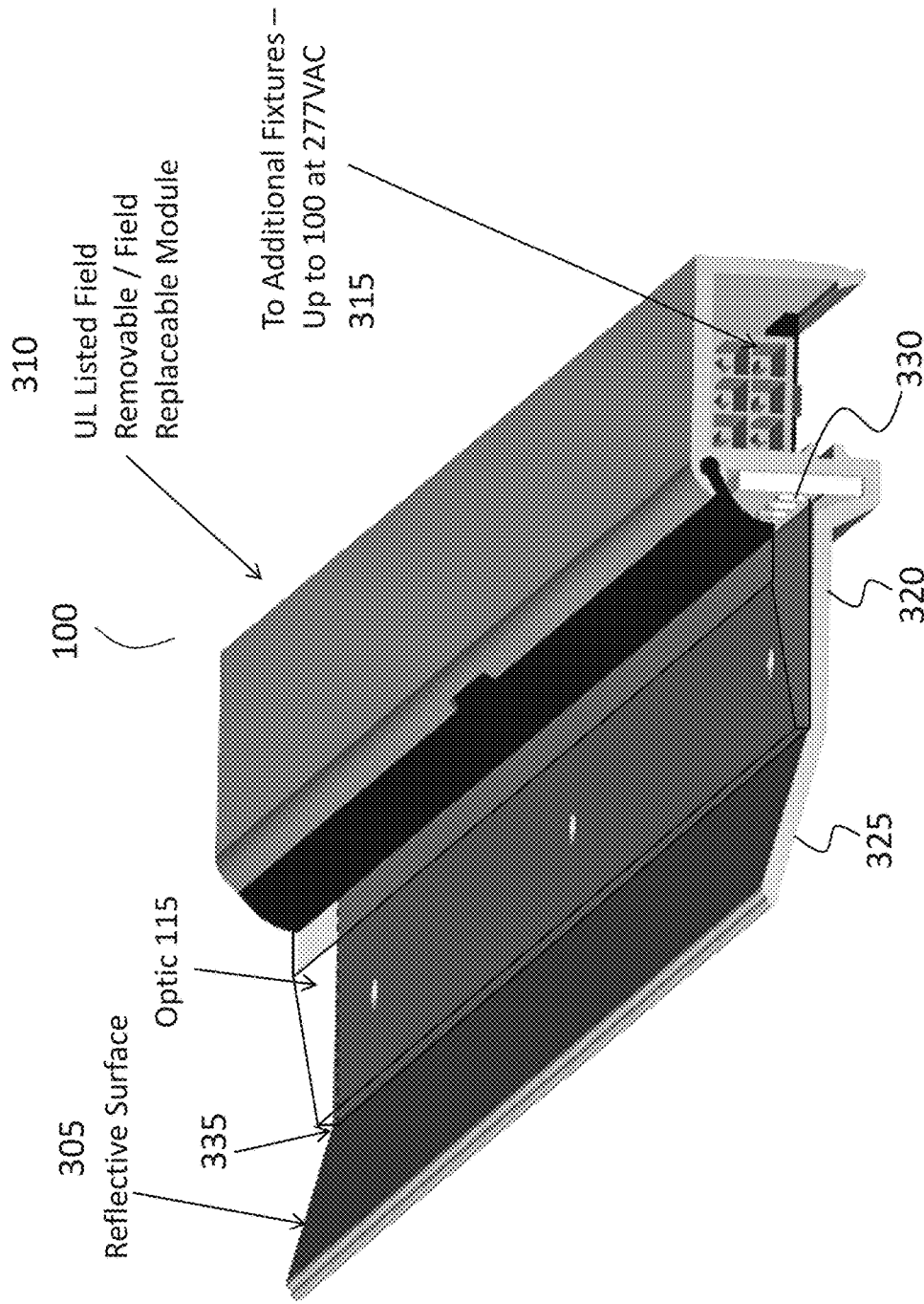


Fig. 3

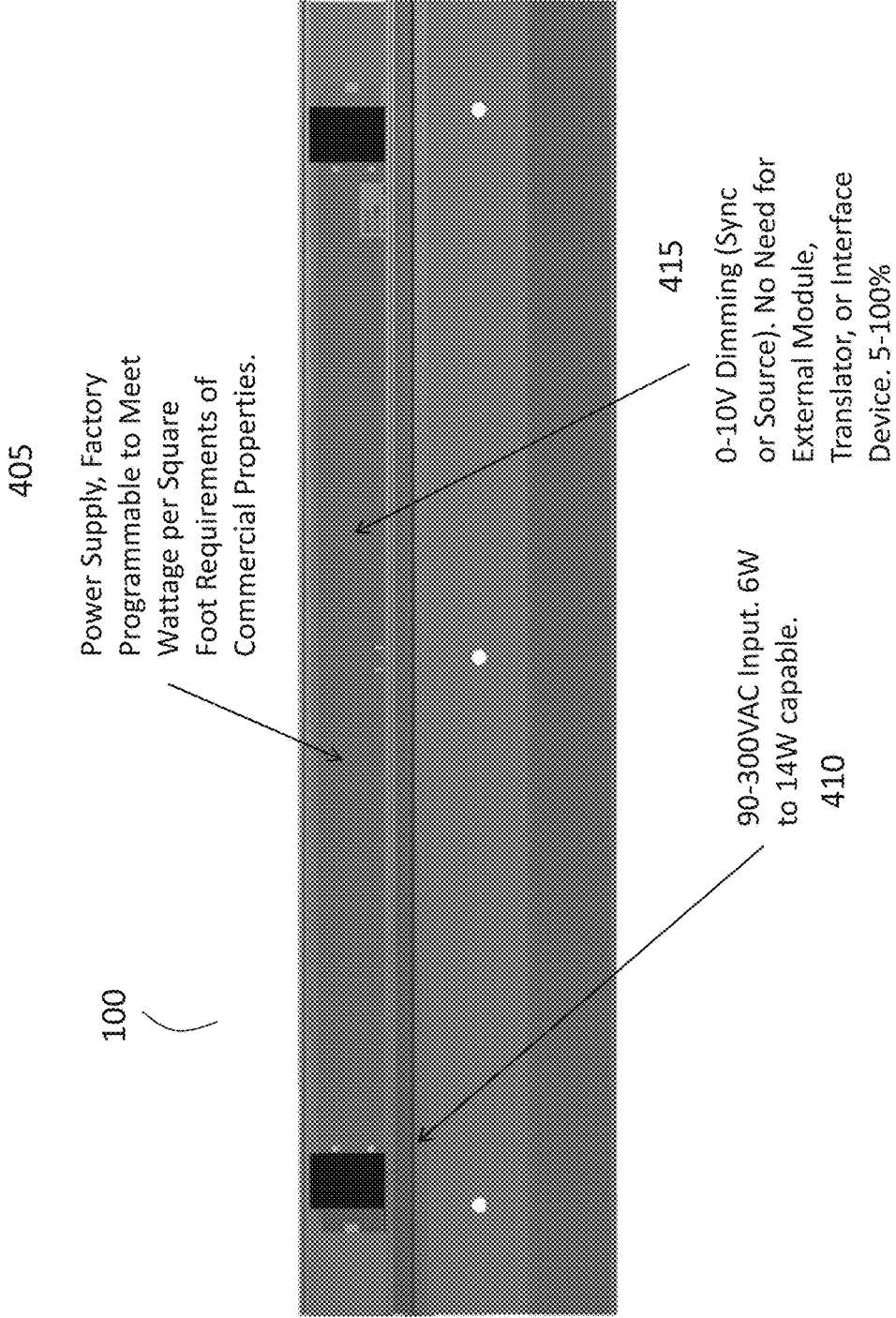


Fig. 4

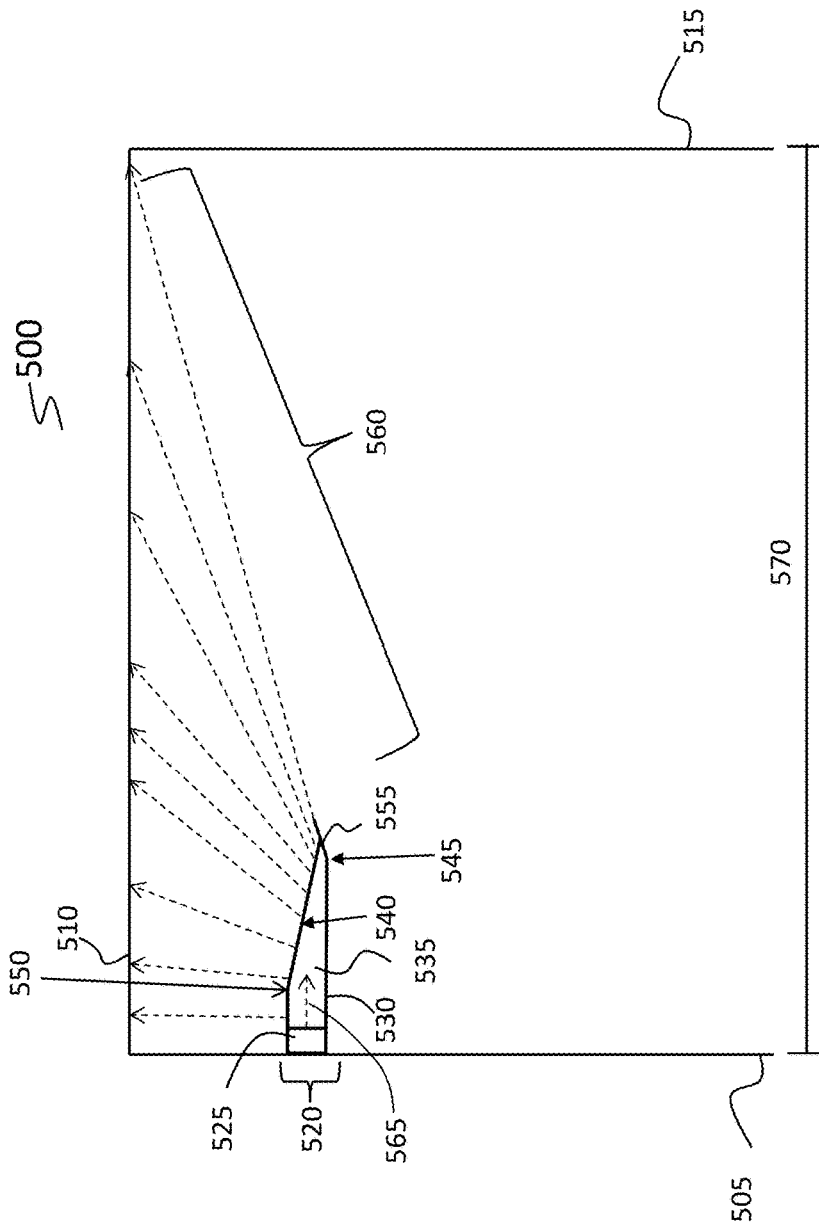


Fig. 5

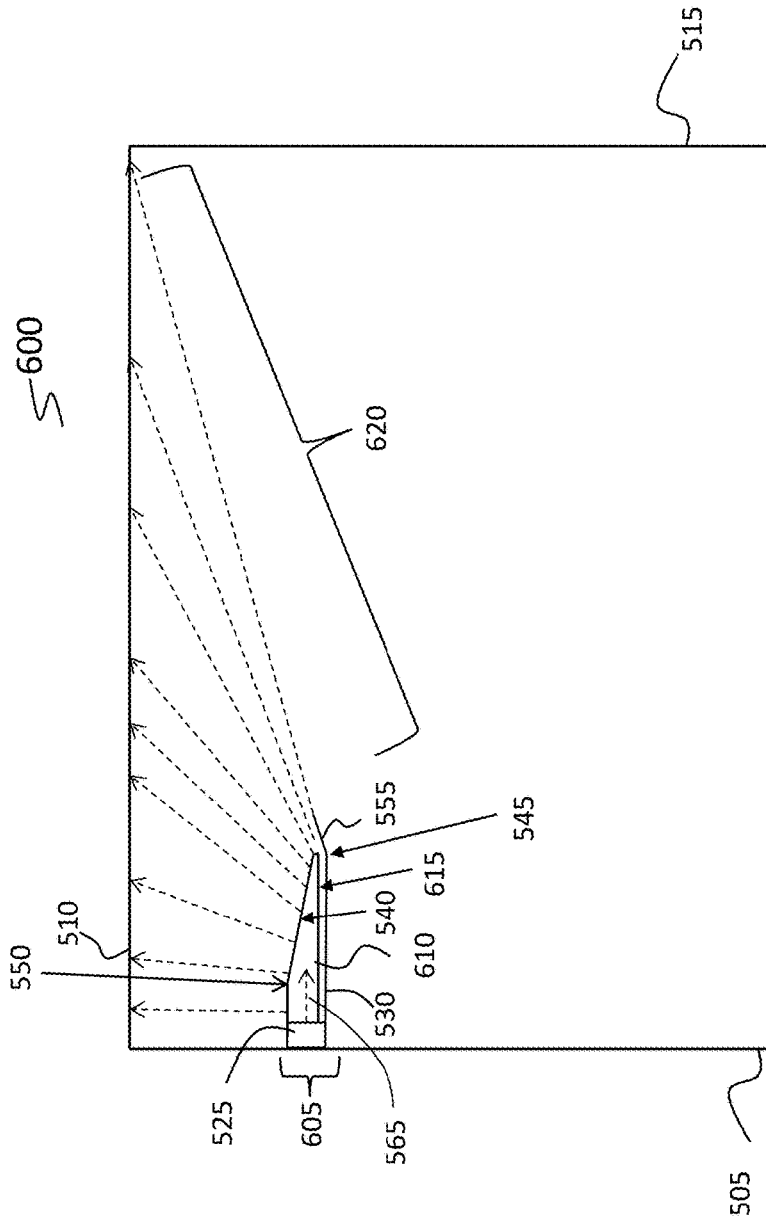


Fig. 6

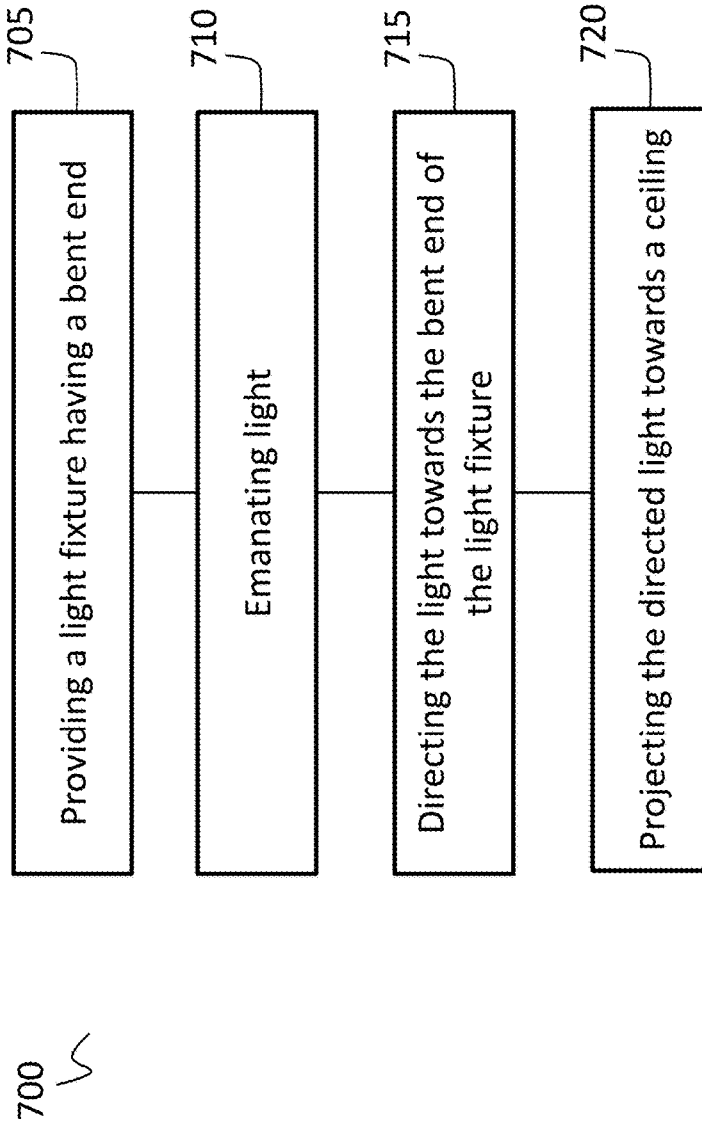


Fig. 7

SYSTEMS, METHODS AND APPARATUS FOR PROGRAMMABLE LIGHT FIXTURES

CROSS-REFERENCES TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims priority to, and the benefit of, U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/168,517, filed May 29, 2015, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

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FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present application is generally related to programmable light fixtures.

BACKGROUND

Light fixtures may be designed to meet certain design specifications based on an application. However, as various applications have various requirements, it may be challenging to produce light fixtures to meet the required specifications or configurations

SUMMARY

To address the challenges of efficiently providing light fixtures that meet specifications or design requirements of an application, the present solution provides a programmable light fixture. The light fixture may include a light source such as an LED. In some embodiments, the programmable light fixture of the present solution may include a custom driver, custom optic, or custom injected optic. The light fixture of the present solution may be approximately 3 inches wide, 1 inch tall, take 300 volt AC as input, and provide a granularity of 0.5 watt increments in the 6 to 14 watt range. In some embodiments, the output wattage of the light fixture may be adjusted, changed, or modified on-the-fly using a controller or driver or other programmable component. For example, the wattage may be adjusted from 10 watts per foot to 9.5 watts per foot. In some embodiments, dimming functionality may be built-in to the light fixture, as opposed to using an external interface.

At least one aspect is directed to a system to illuminate at least a portion ceiling. In some embodiments, the system can include a light fixture supported or attached to a wall or a ceiling. The light fixture can include a light source enclosed within the light fixture and configured to emanate light directionally away from the wall. The light fixture can include a protrusion. The protrusion can extend away from and below the light source. The protrusion can include a bent end that is bent upwards to direct light at a predetermined angle towards a ceiling. The light fixture can include an optic attached above the light source and extending above and externally towards the bent end of the protrusion. The optic can be configured to direct a portion of light towards the bent end.

In some embodiments, the bent end directs the light towards the ceiling at the predetermined angle. The predetermined angle of the bent end and the optic can be config-

ured to spread light across at least the portion of the ceiling a predetermined distance away from the light fixture.

In some embodiments, the system can include a gap between an end of the optic and the bent end. In some embodiments, an end of the optic meets the bent end. The light fixture can extend perpendicularly from the wall and parallel from the ceiling.

In some embodiments, the light source includes a linear light source having a plurality of light emitting diodes (LEDs). The light source can include a linear light source having a plurality of light emitting diodes (LEDs). The optic can provide a light mixing chamber configured to mix light emitted by the plurality of LEDs. In some embodiments, the optic includes an asymmetric optic having a first portion at the light source thicker than a second portion at the bent end. The optic can be formed from a translucent acrylic.

Another aspect is directed to a method. The method can include attaching a light fixture to a wall or a ceiling. The light fixture can include a light source enclosed within the light fixture and configured to emanate light directionally away from the wall. The light fixture can include a protrusion. The protrusion can extend away from and below the light source. The protrusion can include a bent end that is bent upwards to direct light at a predetermined angle towards a ceiling. The light fixture can include an optic attached above the light source and extending above and externally towards the bent end of the protrusion, wherein the optic is configured to direct a portion of light towards the bent end.

In some embodiments, the bent end directs the light towards the ceiling at the predetermined angle. The predetermined angle of the bent end and the optic can be configured to direct a spread of light across the ceiling a predetermined distance from away from the light fixture. The light fixture can include a gap between the optic and the bent end. In some embodiments, the optic can meet the bent end.

In some embodiments, the method includes attaching the light fixture to the wall such that the light fixture extends perpendicular from the wall and parallel from the ceiling. The light source can include a linear light source having a plurality of light emitting diodes (LEDs).

Yet another aspect is directed to a method. The method can include a linear light source of a light fixture emanating light. The light fixture can be attached to a wall or a ceiling. The method can include an optic directing a portion of the light towards the bent end. The optic can be attached above the linear light source and extend above and externally towards a bent end of a protrusion of the light fixture extending away from and below the linear light source. The method can include the bent end projecting the directed light at a predetermined angle towards a ceiling.

In some embodiments, the linear light sources includes a plurality of light emitting diodes (LEDs), and the optic provides a light mixing chamber configured to mix light emitted by the plurality of LEDs. In some embodiments, the optic includes an asymmetric optic formed from translucent acrylic and having a first portion at the linear light source thicker than a second portion at the bent end.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The foregoing and other objects, aspects, features, and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent and better understood by referring to the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

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FIGS. 1-4 are diagrams depicting various perspective views of an example light fixture in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 5 is a diagram depicting a system to illuminate at least a portion of a ceiling, in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 6 is a diagram depicting a system to illuminate at least a portion of a ceiling, in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 7 is a flow chart depicting a method of illuminating at least a portion of a ceiling, in accordance with an embodiment.

The features and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent from the detailed description set forth below when taken in conjunction with the drawings, in which like reference characters identify corresponding elements throughout.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Apparatus, systems and methods of the present solution provide programmable light fixtures. In some embodiments, the programmable light fixture may be small in size, e.g., less than or equal to 3 inches wide, less than or equal to 1 inch tall. In some embodiments, the light fixtures may take as input 300 volt AC. In some embodiments, the light fixture may be programmable in that the light fixture can provide light output at a desired voltage. The light output may be measured in watts. The light output may further be measured as a watt per foot of the light fixture. In some embodiments, the granularity of adjustment of the light output may be 0.5 watts per foot increments. The adjustable light output may range from 6 to 14 watts per foot, in 0.5 watt increments, and may be adjusted on the fly without having to change a component of the light fixture. For example, a controller or other module of the light fixture may include software to adjust a light intensity based on a received instruction. The instruction may be received via a communication wire, power cable, or wirelessly.

Referring now to FIG. 1, a diagram depicting an example light fixture in accordance with an embodiment is shown. In some embodiments, the light fixture 100 includes an optic 115, a light source 110, a power or communications cable 105, and an enclosure 120. The light source 110 may include any type of light source including. In some embodiments, light source includes a fluorescent light, lamp, light bulb, or one or more light emitting diodes of various colors (e.g., white, red, green, blue). In some embodiments, the light source is a semiconductor light emitting device, such as a light emitting diode of any spectral or wavelength range. In a plurality of embodiments, the light source is a broadband lamp or a broadband light source. In number of embodiments, the light source is a black light. In a plurality of embodiments, light source is a hollow cathode lamp. In a number of embodiments, light source is a fluorescent tube light source. In some embodiments, the light source is a neon or argon lamp. In a plurality of embodiments, light source is a plasma lamp. In certain embodiments, light source is a xenon flash lamp. In a plurality of embodiments, light source is a mercury lamp. In some embodiments, light source is a metal halide lamp. In certain embodiments, light source is a sulfur lamp. In a number of embodiments, light source is a laser, or a laser diode. In some embodiments, light source is an OLED, PHOLED, QDLED, or any other variation of a light source utilizing an organic material. In certain embodiments, light source is a monochromatic light source. In a number of embodiments, light source is a polychromatic

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light source. In a plurality of embodiments, light source is a light source emitting light partially in the spectral range of ultraviolet light. In some embodiments, light source is a device, product or a material emitting light partially in the spectral range of visible light. In a number of embodiments, light source is a device, product or a material partially emanating or emitting light in the spectral range of the infrared light. In a number of embodiments, light source is a device, product or a material emanating or emitting light in the visible spectral range. In some embodiments, light source includes a filter to control the spectral range of the light emitted from the light source. In certain embodiments, light source includes a light guide, an optical fiber or a waveguide through which light is emitted from the light source. In some embodiments, light source includes one or more mirrors for reflecting or redirecting of light. In some embodiments, lighting device or fixture 100 reflects light emitted from another light source. In some embodiments, light source includes a light reactive material affecting the light emitted, such as a polarizer, filter or a prism. In a plurality of embodiments, light source is a coherent light source. In some embodiments, light source, or a lighting device or fixture, is an incoherent light source.

In some embodiments, the light source 110 may include LEDs selected using a McAdam Ellipse Binning technique. Using this technique, the LEDs selected for use in the light fixtures may produce a light color that is uniformly perceived by a human. The color may be red, green, blue, white or a combination thereof.

The light fixture 100 may have a width W, a length L, and a height H. In some embodiments, the width W may be approximately 3 inches, the length L may be up to 4 feet long or include multiple light fixtures or modules that are in one foot increments, and the height may be less than 1 inch tall.

The light fixture 100 may include a custom optic 115. The custom optic 115 may include an asymmetric optic that can produce an asymmetric beam spread. In some embodiments, the optic may be a symmetrical optic to produce a symmetrical beam spread.

The light fixture 100 may connect to a second light fixture 100' (not shown) via a cable 105. The cable 105 may be include, in some embodiments, an armored BX cable. The cable may be any type of cable that complies with building codes. An armored BX cable may refer to a bundle of insulated wires sheathed in a sturdy metallic armor. The armored BX cable may deliver AC power or communication/control information.

FIG. 2 shows a diagram depicting an example light fixture in accordance with an embodiment. The light fixture 100 can include a fuse 205 designed and constructed/configured to prevent too many fixtures from being installed. The light fixture 100 can include an armored BX cable power entry 210. This power entry 210 allows for power to be received from either end depending on the installation preference. The light fixture can include an optic 115 extending over a protrusion.

FIG. 3 shows a diagram depicting an example light fixture 100 in accordance with an embodiment. In some embodiments, light fixture 100 may include a reflective surface 305 that reflects light emitted by a light source. The reflective surface 305 can include a reflective coating. The reflective surface can reflect visible light. The light may be reflected onto another surface, such as a wall or ceiling other desired surface. In some embodiments, light fixture 100 may include a field replaceable module (e.g., a light source, driver, controller, or other component of the light fixture). The light fixture 100 may include an interface 315 or port 315 that

allows the light fixture **100** to be connected to one or more additional light fixture. In some embodiments, the light fixture interface **315** allows the light fixture to be connected to up to **100** additional light fixtures that take as input **277** VAC power.

The light fixture can include a light source **330**. The light source **330** can include one or more light emitting diodes (LEDs). For example, the light source **330** can include a linear light source. A linear light source can refer to a light source whose dimension along a line is significantly greater than its other dimensions. An example of a linear lights source can include a fluorescent lamp, or string or row of LEDs.

The light fixture **100** can include a protrusion, such as protrusion **320**. The protrusion **320** can extend away from and below the light source **330**. At least a portion of the protrusion **320** can extend in a direction that is parallel to the direction of a light beam emitted from the light source **330**. The protrusion **320** can include a bent end **325**. The bent end **325** can be bent upwards to direct light at a predetermined angle towards a ceiling. The bent end **325** can direct the light upwards, such as towards a ceiling, at the predetermined angle. The angle can be determined based on the angle formed between the protrusion **320** and the bent end **325**.

The light fixture can include an optic **115**. The optic **115** can be attached above the light source **330**. The optic **115** can extend above and externally towards the bent end **325** of the protrusion **320**. The optic **115** can be configured to direct a portion of light towards the bent end **325**. The predetermined angle of the bent end **325** and the optic **115** (e.g., where the bent end **325** meets an end of the optic **115**) can be configured to spread light upwards across at least a portion of a ceiling a predetermined distance away from the light fixture.

The optic **115** can provides a light mixing chamber configured to mix light emitted by the light source **330**. The optic **115** can include an asymmetric optic having a first portion at the light source **330** thicker than a second portion at the bent end **325**. In some embodiments, the optic **115** can be formed from a translucent acrylic. The optic **115** can be formed of a diffuse reflectance material to provide uniform Lambertian distribution. The translucent acrylic can facilitate providing a color mixing chamber that can improve or optimize color and spatial mixing of the light emitted by the LEDs. The optic **115** comprising the light mixing chamber can provide a light beam that is substantially uniform with regard to color and brightness across the exit aperture of the optic **115**.

In some embodiments, the light fixture can include a gap **335** between an end of the optic **115** and the bent end **325**. The gap **335** can allow more light to pass through as relative to the optic **115**. The gap **335** can facilitate emitting light at a greater intensity as compared to the optic, which may be translucent but dim the light. In some embodiments, the end of the optic **115** can meet the bent end **325**, thus reducing the intensity of light emitted via the light fixture.

FIG. 4 shows a diagram depicting an example light fixture in accordance with an embodiment. In some embodiments, the light fixture **100** can include a power supply **405**. The power supply can be programmable. In some embodiments, the power supply may be programmed at a factory where the light fixture **100** or component thereof is manufactured or assembled. The power supply can be programmed to satisfy or meet a wattage per square foot requirement of an environment, such as a building, room, or other area.

In some embodiments, the light fixture **100** can include a dimmer **415**. The dimmer can provide 0 to 10 volt dimming.

The dimmer **415** may include a sync or source dimmer. The dimmer **415** be included in the light fixture, integral to the light fixture, coupled to the light fixture or otherwise part of the light fixture **100**. The dimmer **415** can provide 5 to 100% dimming.

The light fixture **100** can be designed and constructed to receive 90-300 VAC power input from a power wire or connection **410**, and output light from 6 to 14 watts per square foot in 0.5 watt increments.

In some embodiments, the light fixture **100** includes a driver/controller (“controller”) designed and constructed to provide power to a light source. The controller may be configured to receive an intensity setting and accordingly generate a signal to power a light source such that the light source emits light at the corresponding intensity level setting. The controller may include a light emitting diode (“LED”) driver such as a Step-Down LED driver with part number LT3474. In some embodiments, the controller can adjust the intensity level of the LED by adjusting the duty-cycle (e.g., pulse width modulation or digital patterns) of a power signal (e.g., voltage or current).

In many embodiments, the controller includes any unit, system, device or component capable of controlling, modulating light emitted or emanated from any light source. In some embodiments, controller includes software, hardware, or any combination of software and hardware for controlling, managing or otherwise directing the operation and/or performance of one or more light source. Controller may include any type and form of logic, electronic circuitry, logic operations or functions, software or hardware embodied in forming instructions or enabling control of one or more light source. In some embodiments, controller comprises any type and form of digital and/or analog circuitry, any device, system, unit or a program for performing any of the operations described herein. Controller may include any type and form of executable instructions, including an application, a program, a library, a process, a service, a task or a thread. In one implementation, controller provides, includes or controls power output for one or more of light source, light emanated from a light source or light produced from a light source.

In some embodiments, controller is any unit used for controlling one or more light sources responsive to an instruction or setting for intensity or color. Sometimes, controller is any device, system, structure, circuit, piece or hardware or software used for controlling a light source or any other lighting system component. In a plurality of embodiments, controller comprises a combination of any device, system structure, circuit, piece of hardware or software, computer program, structure or algorithm used for controlling a light source or any other lighting system component. In some embodiments, controller includes logic, functions or operations to establish, determine, adapt, coordinate, manage or control any characteristics of light emitted from one or more light source based on a received intensity or color setting. In numerous embodiments, controller includes logic, functions or operations to establish, determine, adapt, coordinate, manage or control, responsive to a manager, any characteristics of any output of any lighting system component. In a plurality of embodiments, controller controls a light source which produces a light of a predetermined wavelength. In another implementation, the controller directs the light source to emit a light having a wavelength in a predetermined range. In some embodiments, the controller directs the light source to emanate a light at a predetermined frequency or within a predetermined frequency range. In other embodiments, controller adjusts

one or more characteristics of the light to be emitted or emanated from the light source. In a plurality of embodiments, controller establishes or adjusts the color and/or color temperature of the light to emanate from the light source. For example, the color may be established or adjusted based on a color rendering index or value thereof. In another example, the color temperate may be established or adjusted based on a temperature value, such as for example, Kelvin scale. In some embodiments, controller comprises functionality for detecting, or detects a duty cycle of a signal.

Lighting fixture may be any system including one or more lighting devices or light sources. Sometimes, the system includes one or more light sources or light fixtures controlled by one or more lighting system components. In a plurality of embodiments, a lighting system includes a number of light source connected to each other. In a number of embodiments, a lighting system includes a number of light sources connected to a power supply receptacle or a source of electricity, such as an electrical outlet. In many embodiments, lighting system is a system comprising a plurality of light sources or other lighting system components connected to each other and communicating with each other. In a number of embodiments, lighting system comprises a plurality of lighting system components electrically connected to each other in series or parallel via connector. In some embodiments, lighting system comprises a plurality of lighting system components electrically connected to each other in series. In a plurality of embodiments, lighting system comprises components, such as light sources connected to each other in parallel or in series or in a combination of parallel and series electrical connections. Sometimes, lighting system includes any number of systems, products, components or devices assisting any functionality, operation or control of light sources. In a number of embodiments, lighting system includes one or more components, systems, products or devices assisting or controlling communication between a light source and another light source or another component, device, system or product. In a plurality of embodiments, lighting system is any system comprising a plurality of light sources, such as light fixtures for example, illuminating or lighting an area or a space. In many embodiments, lighting system is any system comprising a plurality of light sources, providing illumination or lighting an area or a space as controlled by one or more lighting system components.

FIG. 5 is a diagram depicting a system 500 to illuminate at least a portion of a ceiling 510, in accordance with an embodiment. The system 500 an include a light fixture 520. The light fixture 520 can include one or more component or functionality of light fixture 100 illustrated and described in FIGS. 1-4. The light fixture 520 can be supported at or near a wall 505 or a ceiling 510. The light fixture 520 can be supported at or near the wall 505 or the ceiling 510 by attaching the light fixture 520 to the wall 505 or the ceiling 510. The light fixture 520 can be attached to the wall 505 or the ceiling 510 using one or more of screws, nuts, bolts, nails, adhesives, hooks, fasteners, magnets, grooves, pins, or other type of mechanical or electromechanical coupling mechanisms to fixedly or securely attach the light fixture 520 to the wall 505. In some cases, the light fixture 520 can be attached to the ceiling 510. For example, the light fixture 520 can be suspended from the ceiling 510 via a rod, wire, beam, metal, wood, plastic, or other suspension mechanism. In some cases, the light fixture can be supported by a supporting member or structure (e.g., a pedestal) via a floor. The light fixture 520 can extend perpendicular from the wall 505 and parallel from the ceiling 510. For example, attach-

ing the light fixture 520 to the wall 505 can include attaching the light fixture 520 to the wall 505 such that the light fixture 520 extends perpendicular from the wall and parallel from the ceiling.

The light fixture 520 can include a light source 525. The light source 525 can include one or more component or functionality of light source 330, such as a linear light source. The light source 525 can include multiple LEDs, such as 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60 or more LEDs. The light source 525 can be enclosed within the light fixture 520. Emanating light from the light source can include activating or driving the LEDs of the light source by supplying current or power to the LEDs via an LED driver or controller. The light source 525 can emanate light directionally away from the wall, as illustrated by an arrow in FIG. 500. The light fixture 520 can include a protrusion 530 (e.g., similar to protrusion 320) that extends away from and below the light source 525. The protrusion 530 can have a bent end 555. The bent 555 can be bent upwards to direct light at a predetermined angle towards the ceiling 510. The angle can be predetermined based on a length of the ceiling 510 based on a distance 570 between the wall 505 and the wall 515. The bent end can project the directed light 560 at a predetermined angle towards a ceiling.

The light fixture 520 can include an optic 535 attached above the light source 525 and extending above and externally towards the bent end 555 of the protrusion 530. The optic 535 can be configured to direct a portion of light emitted by the light source 525 towards the bent end 555. The light fixture 520 can spread light 560 across the ceiling 510. For example, light can pass through portions of the optic 535 and reflect off the bent end 555 towards the ceiling 510. The optic can include an asymmetric optic having a first portion at or closer to the light source 525 that is thicker than a second portion at the bent end 555. The portion 550 of the optic 535 closer to the light source 525 can be thicker in order to reduce the intensity of light provided at the portion of the ceiling 510 closer to the light fixture 520. The portion 540 of the optic 535 closer to the bent end 545 or 555 can be thinner in order to allow more light to pass through the optic at that portion, thereby directing more light towards a portion of the ceiling 510 that is further from the light fixture. For example, the portion 540 of the optic 535 can become increasingly thinner as the optic 535 approaches the bent end 555. By configuring the optic 535 with different thicknesses at different portions, the light fixture 520 can provide a more even spread of light across the ceiling 510, where the spread of light has a substantially even intensity at portions across the ceiling 510.

The bent end 555 can direct the light towards the ceiling at a predetermined angle 545 formed between the protrusion 530 and the bent end 555. For example, the light fixture 520 can be configured to spread light 560 onto a ceiling having a length 570. Thus, the predetermined angle 545 of the bent end and the optic are configured to spread light across at least the portion of the ceiling a predetermined distance away from the light fixture. In some embodiments, the end of the optic 535 can meet the bent end 555.

FIG. 6 is a diagram depicting a system 600 to illuminate at least a portion of a ceiling 510, in accordance with an embodiment. The system 600 can include one or more component or function of system 500. The light fixture 605 of system 600 includes a gap 615 between the optic 610 and the protrusion 530. The gap 615 can facilitate emitting more light from the light source 525 towards the bent end 555, while reducing an amount of light emitted through portions of the optic towards portions of the ceiling 510 closer to the

light fixture. Thus, the light fixture **605** can provide a spread of light **620** that can have increased intensity to provide an even spread of light **620** across portions of a ceiling **510**. By emitting more light at the bent end **555**, the light fixture **605** can provide an even spread of light across a ceiling with a greater length.

FIG. 7 is a flow chart depicting a method of illuminating at least a portion of a ceiling, in accordance with an embodiment. The method **700** can be performed by one or more component or system depicted in FIGS. 1-6. The method **700** can include providing a light fixture having a bent end at step **705**. The light fixture can be provided at a wall or a ceiling. The light fixture can be attached to the wall or ceiling. The wall might include one or more windows, dry wall, paint, brick, cement, wood, glass, plastic, etc. The light fixture can be coupled to the wall or the ceiling. The light fixture can be removeably coupled to the wall or the ceiling. The light fixture can be mechanically coupled to the wall or the ceiling. In some cases, providing the light fixture at the wall or the ceiling can include placing the light fixture on a pedestal to support the light fixture at or near the wall or the ceiling, or in a manner that allows the light fixture to project light towards the ceiling.

At step **710**, the light fixture emanates light. The light fixture can include a light source (e.g., linear light source) enclosed within the light fixture. The light source can emanate the light directionally away from the wall. For example, the light source can include a light bulb or LED that emits light. At least some of the emitted light can be emitted in a direction that is away from the wall.

At step **715**, the light fixture directs the light towards a bent end of the light fixture. For example, the light fixture can include an optic attached above the light source. The optic can extend above a protrusion that extends from the light fixture. The optic can extend towards a bent portion of the light fixture that extends away from and below the linear light source. A portion of the bent end can extend from below a portion of the light source to above a portion of the light source. The optic can direct the light towards the bent end.

At step **720**, the light fixture projects the directed light towards a ceiling. For example, the bent end can direct the light at a predetermined angle towards the ceiling. The angle can be predetermined based on the design of the light fixture. The angle can be predetermined such that light can be spread to a desired portion of the ceiling.

Embodiments of the subject matter and the operations described in this specification can be implemented in digital electronic circuitry, or in computer software, firmware, or hardware, including the structures disclosed in this specification and their structural equivalents, or in combinations of one or more of them. The subject matter described in this specification can be implemented as one or more computer programs, e.g., one or more circuits of computer program instructions, encoded on one or more computer storage media for execution by, or to control the operation of, data processing apparatus. Alternatively or in addition, the program instructions can be encoded on an artificially generated propagated signal, e.g., a machine-generated electrical, optical, or electromagnetic signal that is generated to encode information for transmission to suitable receiver apparatus for execution by a data processing apparatus. A computer storage medium can be, or be included in, a computer-readable storage device, a computer-readable storage substrate, a random or serial access memory array or device, or a combination of one or more of them. Moreover, while a computer storage medium is not a propagated signal, a

computer storage medium can be a source or destination of computer program instructions encoded in an artificially generated propagated signal. The computer storage medium can also be, or be included in, one or more separate components or media (e.g., multiple CDs, disks, or other storage devices).

The operations described in this specification can be performed by a data processing apparatus on data stored on one or more computer-readable storage devices or received from other sources.

The term “tool” or “computing device” or “system” encompasses various apparatuses, devices, and machines for processing data, including by way of example a programmable processor, a computer, a system on a chip, or multiple ones, or combinations of the foregoing. The apparatus can include special purpose logic circuitry, e.g., an FPGA (field programmable gate array) or an ASIC (application specific integrated circuit). The apparatus can also include, in addition to hardware, code that creates an execution environment for the computer program in question, e.g., code that constitutes processor firmware, a protocol stack, a database management system, an operating system, a cross-platform runtime environment, a virtual machine, or a combination of one or more of them. The apparatus and execution environment can realize various different computing model infrastructures, such as web services, distributed computing and grid computing infrastructures.

A computer program (also known as a program, software, software application, script, or code) can be written in any form of programming language, including compiled or interpreted languages, declarative or procedural languages, and it can be deployed in any form, including as a stand alone program or as a circuit, component, subroutine, object, or other unit suitable for use in a computing environment. A computer program may, but need not, correspond to a file in a file system. A program can be stored in a portion of a file that holds other programs or data (e.g., one or more scripts stored in a markup language document), in a single file dedicated to the program in question, or in multiple coordinated files (e.g., files that store one or more circuits, sub programs, or portions of code). A computer program can be deployed to be executed on one computer or on multiple computers that are located at one site or distributed across multiple sites and interconnected by a communication network.

Processors suitable for the execution of a computer program include, by way of example, both general and special purpose microprocessors, and any one or more processors of any kind of digital computer. Generally, a processor will receive instructions and data from a read only memory or a random access memory or both. The essential elements of a computer are a processor for performing actions in accordance with instructions and one or more memory devices for storing instructions and data. Generally, a computer will also include, or be operatively coupled to receive data from or transfer data to, or both, one or more mass storage devices for storing data, e.g., magnetic, magneto optical disks, or optical disks. However, a computer need not have such devices. Moreover, a computer can be embedded in another device, e.g., a mobile telephone, a personal digital assistant (PDA), a mobile audio or video player, a game console, a Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver, or a portable storage device (e.g., a universal serial bus (USB) flash drive), to name just a few. Devices suitable for storing computer program instructions and data include all forms of non volatile memory, media and memory devices, including by way of example semiconductor memory devices, e.g.,

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EPROM, EEPROM, and flash memory devices; magnetic disks, e.g., internal hard disks or removable disks; magneto optical disks; and CD ROM and DVD-ROM disks. The processor and the memory can be supplemented by, or incorporated in, special purpose logic circuitry.

To provide for interaction with a user, embodiments of the subject matter described in this specification can be implemented on a computer having a display device, e.g., a CRT (cathode ray tube) or LCD (liquid crystal display) monitor, for displaying information to the user and a keyboard and a pointing device, e.g., a mouse or a trackball, by which the user can provide input to the computer. Other kinds of devices can be used to provide for interaction with a user as well; for example, feedback provided to the user can be any form of sensory feedback, e.g., visual feedback, auditory feedback, or tactile feedback; and input from the user can be received in any form, including acoustic, speech, or tactile input.

While this specification contains many specific implementation details, these should not be construed as limitations on the scope of any inventions or of what may be claimed, but rather as descriptions of features specific to particular embodiments of particular inventions. Certain features described in this specification in the context of separate embodiments can also be implemented in combination in a single implementation. Conversely, various features described in the context of a single implementation can also be implemented in multiple embodiments separately or in any suitable subcombination. Moreover, although features may be described above as acting in certain combinations and even initially claimed as such, one or more features from a claimed combination can in some cases be excised from the combination, and the claimed combination may be directed to a subcombination or variation of a subcombination.

Similarly, while operations are depicted in the drawings in a particular order, this should not be understood as requiring that such operations be performed in the particular order shown or in sequential order, or that all illustrated operations be performed, to achieve desirable results. In certain circumstances, multitasking and parallel processing may be advantageous. Moreover, the separation of various system components in the embodiments described above should not be understood as requiring such separation in all embodiments, and it should be understood that the described program components and systems can generally be integrated in a single software product or packaged into multiple software products.

References to “or” may be construed as inclusive so that any terms described using “or” may indicate any of a single, more than one, and all of the described terms.

Thus, particular embodiments of the subject matter have been described. Other embodiments are within the scope of the following claims. In some cases, the actions recited in the claims can be performed in a different order and still achieve desirable results. In addition, the processes depicted in the accompanying figures do not necessarily require the particular order shown, or sequential order, to achieve desirable results. In certain embodiments, multitasking and parallel processing may be advantageous.

What is claimed is:

1. A system to illuminate at least a portion of a ceiling, comprising:

a light fixture, supported at a wall or a ceiling, comprising a light source enclosed within the light fixture and configured to emanate light directionally away from the wall towards at least a portion of the ceiling;

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a protrusion of the light fixture extending away from and below the light source, wherein a bent end of the protrusion is bent upwards to direct light at a predetermined angle towards a ceiling, a first end of the protrusion positioned at the light source, and the bent end of the protrusion is opposite the first end of the protrusion and thinner than the first end of the protrusion; and

an optic attached above the light source and extending above and externally towards the bent end of the protrusion, wherein the optic is configured to direct a portion of light towards the bent end.

2. The system of claim 1, wherein the bent end directs the light towards the ceiling at the predetermined angle.

3. The system of claim 1, wherein the predetermined angle of the bent end and the optic are configured to spread light across at least the portion of the ceiling a predetermined distance away from the light fixture.

4. The system of claim 1, comprising a gap between an end of the optic and the bent end.

5. The system of claim 1, wherein an end of the optic meets the bent end.

6. The system of claim 1, wherein the light fixture is attached to the wall or the ceiling and extends perpendicular from the wall and parallel from the ceiling.

7. The system of claim 1, wherein the light source comprises a linear light source having a plurality of light emitting diodes (LEDs).

8. The system of claim 1, wherein the light source comprises a linear light source having a plurality of light emitting diodes (LEDs), and the optic provides a light mixing chamber configured to mix light emitted by the plurality of LEDs.

9. The system of claim 1, wherein the optic comprises an asymmetric optic having a first portion at the light source thicker than a second portion at the bent end.

10. The system of claim 1, wherein the optic is formed from a translucent acrylic.

11. A method of illuminating a ceiling, comprising: providing a light fixture at a wall or a ceiling, the light fixture comprising a light source enclosed within the light fixture and configured to emanate light directionally away from the wall, wherein the light fixture includes:

a protrusion of the light fixture extending away from and below the light source, wherein a bent end of the protrusion is bent upwards to direct light at a predetermined angle towards the ceiling, a first end of the protrusion positioned at the light source, and the bent end of the protrusion is opposite the first end of the protrusion and thinner than the first end of the protrusion; and

an optic attached above the light source and extending above and externally towards the bent end of the protrusion, wherein the optic is configured to direct a portion of light towards the bent end.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein the bent end directs the light towards the ceiling at the predetermined angle.

13. The method of claim 11, wherein the predetermined angle of the bent end and the optic are configured to direct a spread of light across the ceiling a predetermined distance from away from the light fixture.

14. The method of claim 11, wherein the light fixture comprises a gap between the optic and the bent end.

15. The method of claim 11, wherein the optic meets the bent end.

16. The method of claim 11, comprising attaching the light fixture to the wall such that the light fixture extends perpendicular from the wall and parallel from the ceiling.

17. The method of claim 11, wherein the light source comprises a linear light source having a plurality of light emitting diodes (LEDs). 5

18. A method of illuminating a ceiling, comprising:

emanating, by a linear light source of a light fixture attached to a wall or a ceiling, light;

directing, by an optic attached above the linear light source and extending above and externally towards a bent end of a protrusion of the light fixture extending away from and below the linear light source, a portion of the light towards the bent end, a first end of the protrusion positioned at the linear light source, and the bent end of the protrusion is opposite the first end of the protrusion and thinner than the first end of the protrusion; and 10 15

projecting, by the bent end, the directed light at a predetermined angle towards the ceiling. 20

19. The method of claim 18, wherein the linear light sources comprises a plurality of light emitting diodes (LEDs), and the optic provides a light mixing chamber configured to mix light emitted by the plurality of LEDs.

20. The method of claim 18, wherein the optic comprises an asymmetric optic formed from translucent acrylic and having a first portion at the linear light source thicker than a second portion at the bent end. 25

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